The Emperor Napoleon having recently been asked by his son the difference between the words "accident" "nisfortune," which have a closer affinity in Prench than in English, replied: "I will tell you, my boy, the exact difference. It would be an accident if your coasin, Prioce Napeleon, were to tumble into the Scine; but it would be a misfortune if any one were to help him out again."

-Le Polles decrees simple walking dresses composed of foulard, for the leafy ments of June. Their trimmings should consist of tabs. Low eaches are worn, and fastened behind, but without bows. As a during povelty, one kind of flower is put on the entside of bonnets, and quite an opposite trimming inside. Colored silk is the favorite lining. Under-sleeves very full. Morning collars very small.

-Mrs. William F. Arms, daughter of Mr. Freeman Meekine of Greenfield, Min suchusetts, died at Eskin Zsgra, in Balgaria, Turkey. The Rev. Amherst Thouspson, who were in the same ship, died in Persia, hef we he had commenced the mission work; and Mrs. Dwight of Constantinople, at whose home they both stepped, soon followed.

-The Philadelphia Skating Club has forwarded to Napoleon III. un admirable pair of solid steel skutes, the buckles being of silver. They were inclosed in a blink walnut box, two small compartments of which contained reels, cords, socks, and a badge. The compliment was an answer to an order for a pair of Phila-delphia skates from the Emperor.

-The London Gazette of the Pth inst. has adviced by the Parana to the effect that " Hampton has been eastured by General Butler; that ten thousand Southern troops are at Harper's Ferry; and that a movement on the part of the Federal forces to cut them off was about to be made from Richmond.

-Among the litterateurs and artists interested with Col. J. Augustas Page in the formation of a regiment are Mr. Fitz James O Brien, and Messre. Frank Wood and Edward F. Mullen, the latter well known from their connection with Vandy Fair. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, is also anxious to follow to the field some warlike lord.

-the Independence Belge perverts a recent item of American news, "President Davis had arrived at Pensucola, where he was received with great enthusiasm, into the statement that "Mr. Persacela, just arrived from Paris, was received with great enthusiasm.

-During a recent debate in the House of Common Mr. Spooner was gesticulating energetically, when, in the hight of his dramatic oratory, he struck the crown of Sir Jr. Pakington's but a beavy blow with his arm. -It is eaid that M. Thiers has resolved to make over

the prize of 20,000 frames which has just been awarded to him by the French Academy, to be bestowed by them upon some writer whom they may select. -Mr. Blondin is the hero of London, eclipsing th

Celleen Bawn and the Gorilla. The total number of visitors to the Crystal Palace on the day of his first exhibition was 9,312. -The narriage of two Nespolitan princesecs-sisters

of King Francis II .- is probable; Donna Isubella, with the Grand Duke of Tusesny, and Donna Annunziata with Count de Flandres.

-A man named Brown, aged 41, residing at Dagen ham, starved binself to death, a few days ago, under the ders ion that God ferbade him eating food and drinking beer. -On account of the present position of American

as I're, and the union of individuals for military pur porce, there is a great dearth of domestic person -The final deposit of £35 a side has been made for

the forthcoming fight for the Championship between the Staley bridge Fafant and Mace of Norwich. Mean while the Benicis Boy sone his laurels on Broadway. -The Paris correspondent of The London Herald Marcs that Mr. Frost had arrived at Eavre on a mis-

cion from President Jefferson Davis to the French

-The Rev. H. Brown of Chestnut Ridge has four ducks which have already laid this sezeon three hundred

-The Empress of Austria has been suffering bealth, and will pass the coming Winter in a wild elfmate, most likely at Seville.

enanimously accepted a proposal of that gentleman for the ulfimete discharge of his liabilities. -The French police in Rome have discovered a plot

- The creditors of Mr. Edwin Jumes, Q. C., have

against the life of the Emperer Napoleon HI., arrested many officers of the Pentifical army.

-It is proposed to erect a monument to the late Duke of Richmond in Edinburgh. -A young lady is said to have done great execution

upon six hundred crows with a rifle, lately, at Fyvie -Mr. E. M. Ward is to paint Mr. Fechter, the great

actor, in the character of Hamlet. -The fugitive slave Anderson arrived at Livezpool

in the steamer Nova Scotian, on the 6th inst.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON IN GREAT

BRITAIN

Official returns just made public afford interesting particulars with regard to a topic which just now commands a larger share than ever of public attention, viz: the supply of raw cotton. The receipts during the last 18 years have been as follows: 18 years have been as follows:

Year Pounds, Year Pounds, Year Pounds, 1831, 673, 193, 116 1949. 1756, 489, 612 1855. 1831, 751, 1952

1944 646 111, 391 1850, 663, 578, 691 1855, 193, 1868, 184, 1854, 1854, 1854, 1857, 1869, 318, 195, 1854, 1854, 1857, 1869, 318, 195, 1854, 1

It will be observed that last year's import was the largest on record, exhibiting an increase of 49 per cent as compared with 1852, and 121 per cent as compared with 1843. The supplies obtained were derived from the various sources of production in the following pro-

The production of British India, which austrined a covere check in the year of the great mutiny (when it mached its maximum), is now again recovering. The secepts from India hast year were 204,141,168 lb, as compared with 180,486,624 lb in 1856; 250,338,144 lb in 1857; 132,722,576 lb in 1858; and 192,330,800 lb in 1859. The receipts from the Mediterranean were last year 44,636,668 lb, a larger total than in any previous east with the execution of 1859. When the amplication of 1859 when the 1859 when the amplication of 1859 when the amplication of 1859 when the 1859 when pear, with the exception of 1852, when the supplies from that source were 48,058,640 lb. The value of the raw cotton imported last year was £35,756,889, as compared with £34,559,636 in 1859; £30,106,968 in 1854; £29,288,827 in 1857; £29,448,224 in 1856; 248,515 in 1855; and £20,175,395 in 1854.

STIMEST BY A Zoo-zoo.-" My dear Jeff. Davis. is useless for you to curry favor with the crowned beads abroad. Your most intimate relations will not with Eu rope, but with Our rope!

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION.

A REW WAY OF MARING BREAD,-Prof. R. N. Hereford of Cambridge has just issued a paraphlet entitled the Theory and Art of Bread-making -a new process without the aid of ferment. It is well known that, in the entire grain of wheat, the phosphates exist in about the right proportion for healthy food, but that, when the fine flour is separated, the bulk of the phosphates is sercened off with the bran. The ill effects of formentation were sufficiently set forth in a recent article on acrated bread. Prof. Horsford recognizes the superiority of the serated bread, and only endeavors to present a process of bread-making which shall scence a similar result without ferment, and which can be used in private families. The superfine flour being deficient in phosphates, he supplies this deficiency at the same time that he evolves the carbonic soid necessary to raise the dough. This done by mixing with the flour a dry, highly acid phosphate of lime, and a dry bicarbonate of soda, in such proportions as shall leave a neutral phosphate of lime and phosphate of soda after the dough has been thoroughly kneaded and baked. The phosphoric acid is prepared from the bones of beef and mutten. They are boiled, then calcined, after which the lime is in a great measure withdrawn by the action of a stronger acid, and the phosphoric acid extracted by leaching the form of a super-acid phosphate of lime. This extract is concentrated by boiling, mixed with simple farinsecous matter, dried at a low heat to make it brittle, and pulverized. When now this is mixed with dry floor, and bicarbonate of soda is added in the exact quantity required to neutralize the free phosphoric acid, both being in such quantity as to evolve the proper amount of earl-onic acid to raise the dough, water ar salt have only to be added to make bread. The addition of water causes the phosphoric acid to decompose the carbonate of sods, with

lough, while the surplus phosphoric neid in the phosphate of lime duites with the soda of the carbonate of sods and produces at the same time phosphate of lime and phosphate of soda, the two phosphates which are separated from fine flour, and which go off in the bran. Instead of mixing the prid separately with the flour ard then this mixture with the bicar benate of soda, the acid phosphate and the bicarbonate, thoroughly dried, may be mixed together, and in this condition kept until wanted for making bread. This process, Prof. Horsford claims, and he has subjected it to the test of experience, reduces the making of bread and pastry to scientific precision. Sugar or acids, aromatic fluids or fruits, butter or eggs, any or all may be added in any desired quantity, without interfering with, or affecting the rising of the dough. And, what is singuher enough, he aids that he has by this method been enabled to give, by various chemical additions to bread made in this way, all the peculiarities of baker's fermented bread. By adding a little wine to the water with which the dough is mixed, the baked loaf acquires some of the flavor of the wine and a certain peculiar feel of the crumb, recognized in good femented bread, and due to the presence of alcohol. By adding British gum, which is rousted starch or dextrine, the baked loaf acquired a certain leathery toughness, recalling this common property of fermented bread. By adding sugar, the peculiar sweetness of a loaf baked in the sugar stage of its fermentation was gained. By adding weak vinegar, the peculiar objectionable acidity of bread made from dough which has passed into the acetic fermentation, was given to the loaf. By adding a little pure ale, there was given to the bread all the qualities of the choicest loaf of fer-mented bread made from brewers' yeast. These experiments are interesting as showing that the bread made by Prof. Horsfred's process is a pure bread, and that the impurities of ordinary fermented bread can be counterfeited by etemical processes. He claims for his process that it saves the nutritions constituents of the flour from being consumed as they are in the procoss of fermentation. It restores the phosphates, which are removed with the bran from time flour. It

saves time; while the ordinary process involves preparation overnight, care for several hours before baking, and dependence on a variable supply of leaven or yeast, the phosphatic bread is prepared from the flour for the oven in a few minutes. It secures a uniformly excellent result, while the result with the process of fermentation, always doubtful, and in househ frequently indifferent than good. It furnishes a bread that retains its moisture much longer then equally porous fermented bread, and does not mould as readily as fermented bread does. It provides a bread from the use of which persons of delicate digestion can experi ence none of the ills peculiar to fermented bread. may be eaten warm with impunity. It reduces the skill and the labor required to make bread to the lowest possible amount. Self-raising flour way be prepared in which the phosphoric acid, bicarbonate of soda and salt are mixed in the proper proportions. It is then only necessary to add water enough to make a slightly sticky dough, and to bake it. Or the soid and sods may be added to the flour at the time it is mixed, which requires a little more care in messaring. For one pound of flour there should be used one-third of an

-In the notice of the Aërated Bread, we omitted state that Mr. James Perry of No. 81 Pine street was a co-invenier and patentee with Mr. E. Pitzgerald. Tto use of the bread is rapidly increasing; the bakery in Fourteenth street already cosming 12 barrels of flour per day. Machinery is in hand for a bakery for the Army at Washington, and for another to be located in the lower part of this city.

once of soid and one-seventh of an ounce of soda.

QUAKERS AT NEWPORT-ATLANTIC HOUSE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEWFORT, R. I., Jane 17, 1861.
Once a year the Society of Friends in the New England States assemble here to hold their "Yearly Meeting." The time at which they come is somewhat earlier than the hotels usually open their doors. A few, however, have always found it to their advantage to prepare for the influx of Friends at this time, there to prepare for the influx of Friends at this time, there being too few families belonging to the society in Newport to accommodute their brethran, as is done by New-York and Philadelphia Quakers. The houses which have thus opened this season are the Bellvae, the Fillmore, and the Atlantic. I must not forget to mention Mary Williams's, which is one of the eld-fashioned houses in what is called the Point, kept by an old lady of that name, and her sister. As usual in Newport, Mary Williams has control of a number of cottages in her vicinity, which during Yearly Meeting week are filled with the ministers and very old friends who attend. J. J. Gurney lived here while in Newport. The Quaker notables there this season are John Hodgkin, an emineut English barrister and minister on a Gospel visit to Friends in this country. Elvas Gurney, a sixter of J. J. Gurney, Susan Howland of New-Bedford, Esther Weeks of New-York, and some others whose manes I have not found out yet. The Bellvue and Fillmore are the hotels where the young Friends who come to the Yearly Meeting to have a good time among themselves do most congregate. This portion of society generally go to meeting in the morning and stay at home in the afternoon; what is called staying at some includes rices to the beach and other places of interest near at hand.

The evening, however, is the grand time for young Qua erdon. The maidens, whose beauty has almost become a proverl, appear always dressed in the elegant taste that distinguishes them, prepared with smiles and charming conversation to conquer the hearts of the comparatively bashful young men who are idding about in knots of twee and threes. The long hall and parlor of the Bellevue afford excellent opportunities for promenades, which is most certainly appreciated by them. To an outsider, it seems singular to stand here and watch the slowly moving couple in the hall, the parlors filled with old friends, and hear on all sides tae peculiar "thee" and "thou." It is an interesting contrast with the state of things being too few families belonging to the scoiety in New-

that one desires of noisier part of society. Arew of the notes I have made here are appended:
1. Quakers are loyal to Government.
2. Old gentlement ske off their bats in the house and at the table

Private constitues may "yes."
England Private form no integrates to the
commeter of the Yankses.

on are extremely polite as well as kind-

HON. E. ETHEREDGE, OF TENN., VOR CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribens.

Sin: The whole country was gratified at your recent mendation of the above-named gentleman as a suitable person to be elected Clark of the next House. It has since een announced that Mr. ETERREDOR has volunterally informed Col. FORNEY of his indisposition to stand be tween him (Forney) and the office. This noble conduct on the part of Etheredge does not surprise those who know him as I do. He has never sought any political position. On the different occasions when he has been a candidate for Congress, he has been forced to make the race or silow his opponents, who were in the majority, to go through the canvass without opposition. I know of no men throughout the country who is more disinterested; and, although he is not willing to enter into a scrub race for the Clerkship, is that a sufficient reason why he should not be elected? I am deratual that he is willing to accept the office if Mr. Forney shall be out of the way. He could not refuse it is elected over no odds who. Emerson Etheredge has been tried in the fires. For years he has been the most tolerant man from the whole South. He is a man of principle, and possesses none at the elements of a weathercock. In West Pennesce, where he resides, he is the only prominent man who has weathered the storm as an unconditional Union man, and he remained among his people, speaking and talking Unionian until he was compelled to flee for his life. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise to me, who am familiar with the blood-thirsty intolerance of the traitors wherever and whenever they have such a majority as they have in west Tennesce, that Mr. Etheredge has not been assessinsted long ago. Then, let no Member of Congress who appreciates sacrifices for the sake of principle; who appreciates lovalty when it requires an homest heart and a true soul to be loyal, vote against Emerson Etheredge for Clerk. His election will be histed with satisfacejon by the Union men of the whole country, duct on the part of Etheredge does not surprise those Etheredge for Clerk. His election will be haited with satisfaction by the Union men of the whole country more especially in the State of Tennessee, whe but nore especially in the same they not a right to expect something at the hands of the next Congress!

A TENNESSEAN.

THE NEWS FROM HAYTI

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I ask of you the justice of a brief correction of the recent news from Hayti, as copied into your columns from The N. Y. Express. That article is given on the authority of "a friend of the blacks," who had come over "to stop any further emigration."

The only passenger (a Spaniard excepted) by the Echo is now at the Howard House, Boston, and emphatically denies each and every statement of that

The letters received by the Echo, both from the lead ing American firm at Port-au-Prince (Cutte & Cooper), from the Government authorities to its sgents here from the Government authorities to its agents here, from emigrants at St. Mark's, from the colony which sailed by the Madeira last month, all and equally contradict its malicious misstatements. The captain of the Echo denies them. Mr. Galloway, the passenger by the Echo, now in Boston, had just arrived from St. Mark's when that vessel sailed, and left all the emigrants contentedly working on their free farms, not one of them having been impressed into the Haytian army; not one having been compelled to work two days each week, or one hour a month, even, for the Government of Hayti.

The Government has not only redeemed all its pledges, but done far more for the emigrants than it promised.

pledges, but done far more for the emigrants than a promised.

Instead of Port-au-Prince being threatened with there was not a ringle

bombardment by the Spanish, there was not a single man-of-war or other Spanish vessel in the harbor.

bombardment by the Spanish, there was not a maple man-of-war or other Spanish vessel in the harbor. Now as to the work performed under Government auspices by the emigrants, see how different a vorsion of it Mr. Galloway gives.

He says that the lands given to the emigrants would be improved, as it was found, by irrigation in certain localities, and that they had prepared to dig a long canal from the Artibonite river for that purpose. But some of the emigrants could not afford the time, and Mr. Lewis of Maine) thereupon acked for an appropriation in aid of the project of \$60,000 Haytian. The Government gramted it and more. This generous act, the Spaniard, or Dog Nodes of The Express now tries to pervert into an act of oppression!

As to the conduct of Spain towards the Dominicans, and the course intended to be passed by the Goganment of Hayti, I cannot now speak without committing the error of our Minister to Russia at the banquet at Paris.

Paris. Very respectfully, Hestern June 12, 1981.

JOHN BELL et. SOBRIETY.

To the Patter of The V. V. Prilane.

Sin: The hast nights of a session of Congress, and the last days of Secossion are the times to try men's norning of March 4, 1853, when I heard a member of the Sennte, who, if he had been sober, I could have sworn was the Hoe. John Bell of Tennessee, deliver a speech containing political reminiscences which I was not surprised to find suppressed in the official report. who took short-hand notes of his remarks, a copy of that portion to which I refer; and if I could repro his tones and manner as accurately as his words, I think it would not only help to solve the question whether John Bell has ever been the worse for his potations, but under the influence of what feelings h is now striving for the overthrow of this Government.

is now striving for the overthrow of this Government.

My friend, in sending me the notes, remarks:

"This memorable speech was delivered on the morning of March 4, 1857, I should think about 7 o'clock a.m. The Senate had been in seed on all night, and at this time nearly all of the members were out of the Chamber, many of them probably getting refreshments. John Bell had had his refreshments before be commenced speaking; and his remarks, which were never very lacid or connected, were, upon this occasion, more rambling and incoherent than usual. Steadying himself by the sid of his deak, he addressed the vacant chairs and deserted galleries in his peculiar style, and his speech was only rendered readable by being thoroughly revised and corrected by himself. This revision extended to the omission of considerable portions of what he setually said; for his speech afforded another illustration of the truth of the old adage, "In vine verifus," and he said many things which he did not wish to have recorded in the pages of The Congressional Globe."

Speaking upon the Nebraska bill, Mr. Bell said: I must again express my deep regret that such vital questions as these attract no attention and inspire no feeling in the Senate. We are now discussing this most important subject with less than a dozen Scantors

Mr. Douglas—Don't let the public know that:
Mr. Bell.—I want the public to know it. I want it
to reach the public everywhere. I want them to know
it. There are one, two, three, four, five, aix, seven—
it. the members present. [counting the members present.]
Mr. Morais [interrupting]—Ob, there are others in

icounting the members present.

Mr. Morris [interrupting]—Ob, there are others in the ante-rooms.

Mr. Bell.—I do not know who may be in the ante-rooms; but I would like to know where my friend from Kentucky is—

Mr. Underwood [coming out from behind the Vke-President's chair]—Here I are, listening very attentively; I have heard every word.

Mr. Bell.—Mr. President, I can tell you this about the gentleman from Kentucky. If there is a man of noble heart here, he is one; and I wondered that be should be absent. I know there are gentlemen here, for my attention has been directed to these things for many years. So help me God! when I came here, after having been kicked out of the Cabinet—queted, as I might say—when I came here after some five years absence, my Whig friends and some upon the other side of the Chamber, thought I was only fit to attend to Indian Afairs! But I do not intend to go into these things now; I will waive all that, for I regarded such things as more trifles, light as air. But, not withstanding, I had my feelings, and could not be be sensible of their treatment of me. I have never alluded to these things before; I have never sought those members to make any complaint. Bet this may be the last time that I may ever address the Senate—perhaps it is, and perhaps it is not—I am of such a nature that it is immaterial to me whether I ever do again or not; and I will say this, that I know how to estimate men, and I have my feelings. Men that I have been associated with in high positions—men from whom I expected different things—yes, Sir, these men could only say of me "He understands Indian Affairs" (repeating it, with intense scorn.] "He understands Indian affairs!" I thank God, Mr. President, that I can make these remarks now, and with truth, too, without any under excitement. I can appreciate, I can suffer, and I can endure—yes, I thank God, Mr. President, that I can endure—yes, I thank God, Mr. President, that I can endure—yes, I thank God, Mr. President, that I can endure—yes, I thank God, Mr. Pr

The remainder of the meech may be

Congressional Glade, vol. 26, page 1,115, 6. We believe it is notorious that in Congress bewas very often drunk. We know that on many occasions the Senate has gone into Executive Session while he has been speaking in order to withdraw the fact of his intexication from pub-[Ed. Trib. Be notice.

NECESSITY OF A BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tellime. Six: Many of your admirers as a public man regret that you do not advecate an immediate Bankruptoy law by our next Congress, when it is well known that two-thirds of our wholesale merchants in all branches of business in Northern cities have experienced the and realities of our political troubles, pecaniarily speaking. The writer includes himself in that class. One year ago I considered myself worth fully \$100,-000, and beyond any contingency of a failure—but lossee came thick and fast from all directions, and in trying to get through without failure I lost my last dollar, then was obliged to yield to the whirlwind, and I am working it for only \$20 per week, and support a large family. Every business aspiration I make, I am knocked endwise by some "attachment," devised by a lawyer who follows and "hounds" me round. There are hundreds of thousands in the same plight. One poor fellow of my acquaintance who was independently rich two years ago, was obliged to enhet as a private in order to keep his family from starvation, for in these awful times a man is fortunate to find a clerkship. It is only the honest ones that enfler, for ereditors are very willing to accept any proposition from a men who falls that is dishonest. A onest man can fail and go through the "Twothird Act" readily, by owing fictitions debts to uncles, brothers, and sisters. To be sure it is perjury, bu there are thousands who do it every year. A bankrupt law is needed for honest insolvents purely. There are many who could get partners with capital were they free from debt.

Why not revive at the next extra session of Congress the old bankrupt law, till the clogs that obstruct the wheels of our mercantile world are removed, and then repeal it? Immediate relief is wanted by us ununfortunates, who are, in one sense, " on the town. All the other journals are bold in advocating an im-mediate act. The sooner the bester for all concerned. But excuse this intrusion on your valuable-time.

Remarks.

Our correspondent fails to shake our conviction that the Extra Session should be devoted entirely 36 the measures necessary to the prosecu tion of the War for the Union. If Congress should see fit to launch out into general legislation, it might take months to pass the bills that should become laws within the first two weeks. Our friend's especial axe is a Bankrupt Law; but others have quite other hobbies which they ride quite as urgently as he does his; and each will insist on having his cared for if any is. There is safety and celerity only in shutting them

We cannot consider the case of H. a specially hard one. He has failed; he is living on clerkship at \$20 per week; and he would like to wipe out his debts and go into business again. We doubt that he could do so well elsewhere in these times as to stick to his clerkship; and we are sure that he can better afford to wait till Winter than the country can to have a bad Baskrapt Law passed—as almost inevitably must be if one is forced through at the Extra Session. No; appoint a strong Committee now, to sit in the recess and report a bill next Winter, and we shall probably have a good one.

THE TEXAS MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

To the Rellier of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: In your leader of the 16th mat., on the sursen der of Twiggs, headed "The Texas Mystery," how ever truly you commate the damaging effect of that betraval, you form no just conception of the impossibitity of retrieving the disaster after the treason was committed. You invert the true obronology of important stances. You thus place the successor of Twiggs is a position which might well demand explanation, had it

eally been such as you langine.
You intimate that when Col. Waite reflered Gen. Twings on the 19th of February, all the Government Twiggs on the 19th of February, all the Government property was still in possession of the army, and might have been retained by him, but was given an merely in obedience to the order of a trustor whose authority had ceased—an order dated only the day before. Fide not accuse you of any willful perversion of texth, for A know that editors are easily mystified; but, in justice to an officer whose character has stood the test of facty years' service, I trust you will admit for publication a statement of facts from one who was on the spot when they occurred.

know that editors are easily mystifed; bot, in justice to an officer whose character has stood the test of feety years' service, I trust you will admit for publication a statement of facts from one who was on the spot when they occurred.

It was, I think, early in February that three Commissioners of the State of Texas were sent to demand of Gon. Twiggs a surrender of the army, property, and ports in that State. The General nucle known has to enter the withdraw the tecops and give up a portion of the stores, and he appointed three of his officers as Commissioners to confer with those of Texas, and fax on the terms of evacuation and surrender. One of these officers, Maj. Maelin, was a traitor, already in the confidence of the onemy, and now in their service. The other two, Maj. Vituar and Capt. Whitely, have ever proved themselves leyal men. I am not acquaisted with the deliberations of that Commission, but, of course, it could not agree, and did not become the instrument of surrender, which was anticipated by foreible seizure. The Robel Commissioners, finding their object delayed by the conference, selected Ben McCullough as their instrument for a sudden blow. The disaffected posilon of the population had then a very effective organization, in the shape of a secret association, whose rausifications perseded the whole State, while the loyal eloment, lacking such menns of unity and action, became overswood and paralyzed. McCullough and the emissaries of conspiracy soon mustered a force of 800 or 1,000 mounted raugers, with which he marched upon San Antonio. There had already been formed in that city severed companies of mikins, come of them well drilled, and most of them composed to be threatened by a large banditit.

After he had armed this militia, some leading members of the secret society residing there addressed to him a position praying that most of the regular troops then in the town, or about to arrive there, should be withdrawn. They professed to apprehend disorder among the regulare, and assured the Gen

from the country were as edicient a body or parties soldiery as could be found in the Houd-West, coedless, wall commanded, and in their way well disciplined. The guards of the United States soldiers detailed to preduct the several depots on the night of the 15th, when the force in front of them became overwhelming.

The guards of the United States soldiers detailed to protect the several depots on the night of the 15th, when the force in front of them became overwhelming, ratired to their horracks, where the two companies stood on the defensive till the afternoon of the next day, when Gen. Twiggs unde a surrender of the Depostment of Texas, and stipulated for the withdrawn of all the troops therefron, with their arms and large gage. In conformity with this agreement, the little garrison were allowed to march out of town with their arms, masic and colors, and eacamp two miles from the place. The Robel lenders had at first demanded that those troops should lay down their arms; and had this been persisted in, no order of Twiggs's could have prevented a conflict, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers.

You will please to observe that the town and depots were seized on the night of the 15th, and the surrender of the department was agreed on between Twiggs and the Texas Commissioners, on the 16th; but the capitulation was not drawn up and signed till the 18th—before Col. Waite had arrived. Twiggs's order, which publishes the terms, bears the latter date, and it provides for the formality of turning over the property which had already been seized. This was to be done, not by officess who still held it, but who had three days before had it in their possession. From this order I presume you derive your strange impression that the property did not pass out of the army's possession till after Col. Waite had taken the command.

The order for Col. Waite to relieve Gen. Twiggs passed through San Antonio the day before McCultough entered the town, and was received by the Colonel at Camp Verde about the time of Twiggs serial capitulation; but, with all the haste that could be made, Col. Waite could not reach hendquarters till the 18th, after the enpitulation was signed. A company of rangers had been stationed on the Camp Verde road to intercept him; and he evaded them only by taking a less-beaten track. On entering San Antonio he would diers with which he had traveled. On the 18th, without any of his own troops around him, he took command of the betrayed Department, his headquarters being a town garrisoned by 600 or 800 rebels, who had already been for four days in possession of the arsenal said other central depots of supplies, and most of the means of transportation on which the distant gurrisons depended. Your attempt to deny that those garrisons were witely scattered is absurd. The two nearest posts were Camp Verde and Fort Inge, garrisoned respectively by three companies and by one, each being, in different directions, 65 miles from San Antonio. The remotest of the posts was 600 miles off. The five or six on the Rio Grande extended from Fort Brown to El Paso, near 1,000 miles; and those of the north-west covered a line of about half that length; and each was garrisoned by from one to three companies. At one of these there may have been four or five.

nice. At one of these there may have been four or five.

In the face of an armed and organized population; which, as later events showed, could muster an efficient partisan force of 3,000 men in a few days—with the supplies requisite for austaining or moving those garrisons already in the enemy's hands—and with his own person at their mercy, how was it possible for Col. Waite to repudate the capitulation and to concentrate? Had Gen. Twiggs done his duty, and done it in time, ten thousand Texas militia could not have prevented him marching out of the State with all the portable property of the army; but less than half that namber could now baffle any effort to retrieve the disaster. The Union element, which night have enabled Twiggs to preceive the State from rabellion, had he made that element hold by his own fidelity, was now too much paralyzed, as the Courts at San Antonic showed, to be of any service to Col. Waite. His only course was to carry out the capitulation. The property was irrevocably lost; but the troops might etill be made available for future carrice. The enemy's perfidy has defeated that object with regard to a smaller portion of the force; but it would have been defeated in toto by a resort to arms when success was impossible.

**Such of these efficers as cheep to comply with this fermality.

"Such of those efficers as chose to comply with this fermality were allowed access to the property, for the purpose of pointing out and seeing to the count of the articles; and receipts, or and certification of salanie, were given to them by the Reboi Commisf Simultaneously with McCulloch's much on San-Astenie, force was sent by land and water against Fort Brown.

THE PUNISHMENT OF PIRATES.

" It is better that Andre should die than that America chould

Siz: Thus spoke George Washington, in a case

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

where robbery on the high seas and contemplated mur-der were not added to the crime of treason. As he signed the fatal warrant, tears of pity fell upon t record, but justice demanded his signature, and 'twas Country" from his duty, and the whole civilized world to this day bears witness that he was right. What, then, should be the fits of those who are convicted of the triple crime? Are circumstances now so greatly changed, that here, under the same Government, in the changed, that here, under the same Government, in the midst of decondants of the patriote of those days, and almost on the very ground where Andre justly died, justice-must be thwarted? A kind of sickly sentimentality, partially encouraged by some of our papers, is growing up among us, and giving niterance to the idea that Firstes ceght not to be put to death. The law of elvisiation throughout the world condemns them, and the judiciary must pass the only sentence, and that is death. History is fall of the truth that such has been the law for ages, and that every nation has been firm

the judiciary must pass the only sontense, and that is death. History is fall of the truth that such has been the law for ages, and that every nation has been fund in its adhesion to it. Is the crime now less than in the Revolution I or to be treated more leniently here than under any other Government I or is it less beinous becames "chivalric" traitors seek to destroy the noblest Government ever formed, and phratically rob and norder its ristors I

We know that for a long time the most angrateful treason has been very busy in our misst, and that of the it has thrown off all disguiss, and has most unbleshingly stalled in/o high places and stolen every valuable thing within its grasp, and minted the most parity beyond its reach; so giant had been its strides, that one very chadel at Washington was rotten to its core. The fresident of the United States encountered plots and counterplots in every passage about, the White-House, and he was uncertain whether a friend or a traitor grasped the rand. But thanks to loyal hoarts and their energies I be breathes faser now, and is doing all that man can do to keep the ceft of the inanguasitor. And now, if it be true that there are mon who have so harforgotten every moral abligation as to unfurl the black high of plracy, and have already commenced their pittless prey upon the innocent, let the law have its course. If any are arrested let stronuous edorts be made to convict them, and if found guilty, let the sentence be executed. Good men may weep at the necessity, but tony are not bearer than Washington was, and cannot leve their country more than he diff.

I have quoted, shove, the words of one who was almost immortal, for the purpose of having them borne

than he did.

I have quoted, above, the words of one who was almost immortal, for the purpose of having them borne in mind when appeals for elemency shall be made in behalf of convicted pirates.

Bether.

NAVAL POLLY AND WICKEDNESS.

To the Rollor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Siz: Your paper to-day, under the heading, "Our Navy," shows up our Navy's Ring. The ring, as seen, appears large enough to encircle all the contracts for he new steam gun-boats, and, if only let alone, it will, no doubt, get twisted (rotten and useless as it is) throughout the construction of all the new steam machinery. Therefore, TRIBUNE, I am glad to see you pound this (big thing) our Navy's Ring. Hit it again-this pretentious, stupid ring, this (plausible thing) our

pound this (big thing) our Navy's ling. The against this pretentious, stapid ring, this (plausible thing) our Mayy's king.

For ovidence of stapidity, witness the so-called expermients of the prominent engine drivers in oar Mayy-at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and olsawhere—concerning the expansion of steam within the cylinder. These men, from lack of proper employment as greasers and engine drivers, have burned as a great deal of thovernment fuel, misused Government engines, and misspent Government time, and for what? why that they may build gun-boats, to consume in eight days fuel sufficient to last better built bears of equal tunnage, and power, twelve days. You say this is a matter nerely of dullars and couts. The United States can pay the coal bills. I say that it is more than a matter of dollars and cents. Say two gun-bosts are built from the same plan, and, of course, have the same capacity; suppose each boat is furnished with boilers and engines of equal power; one we will suppose, from faulty construction, consumes her fuel in eight days; the other, more fortunate in construction, seems constantly with the same quantity of fuel twelve days. Now, apart from the question of dollars and cents, is not one twelve-day boat worth, for use in blockading, more than two cight-day boats? Edward Moran.

Wist Biomyteld, June 17, 1161.**

NOT ALL DEAD YET.—Jeff. Davis has bad the credit of being rather smart, but he is evidently unable to comprehend the strength of the Federal Government, or he would knew enough to Come in when it Reigne.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Posts Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

See: As there is now all over the civilized world an anxious search instituted for countries adapted to the culture of cotten, I feel called upon to publish the

On the 25th of February last, at Clinton, Dewitt County, Texas, an elderly gentleman came into the range-ceach, who was pointed out to me as one of the most extensive and certainly the most successful cotton-geomer in the rich Gandalupe valley of Taxas. His behavior was that of a well-adnessed and well-halbehavior was that of a well-admented and well-among money and the conversation indicated more than common (for that region) intelligence and experience. He was addressed "Judge Woodbury," if I understood correctly, and "worked about a hundred hands." Not ten years ago, he possessed almost nothing, and was now considered worth from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

now considered worth from \$300,000 to \$400,000. His clear, matter-of-fact conversation was full of information, especiality when, during the night, having satisfied himself that I was asleep, he told a brother planter how, three years ago, he had gone, for the purpose of "prospecting" for new cotton lands, to the northern States of Mexico. Large parts of Colabunia and some parts of Nuevo Leon he reported favorably upon, but Tamanilpas took the palm, even in preference to any part of the United States; and the islands and peninsulas on her Gulf coast surpassed the celebrated sea islands of Carolina and Georgia. The country was healthier than most of our Cotton States; white labor was very cheap, and the interior well watered and particularly adapted to the mixing of corn and of stock of every description. If the State should be annexed, he would be first to move there, and even now he would do so, if he did not feel he was

watered and particularly adapted to the mising of corn and of stock of every description. If the State should be annexed, he would be first to move there, and even now he would do so, if he did not feel he was growing old. The whole conversation was conducted almost in a whisper.

Now, I have traveled over an extensive portion of the above-named Mexican States myself, and I can bear witness from personal observation to the truth of every word of this report. Though the judge's adjustives were all, as is Southern custom, in superlative degree (the real positive of that country), yet the general information was entirely correct and trustworthy. The leading men of Tamantipas, with a number of whom I am personally acquainted, are very anxious to see immigrants coming into their State, and are willing to grant them facilities of every description. The State, in its present crippled condition, exporte amneally from ten to twenty thousand horses, which are driven to the more northern States; and I feel justified in eaving that, boside the political such humanitarien view of the enterprise, there would bardly be a better speculation than to get gratuitous grants of land from the Legishature, which can easily be got, conditional upon introducing a certain number of imagnants, or to buy lands at the rate of about 71 cents an tional upon introducing a certain number of grants, or to buy lands at the rate of about 74 c sere (as my authority stated could be done), an the country under liberal conditions to the immi with white laborers who may easily be got from t Texan-Germans, who have been in the habit of rai Texan-Germans, who have been in the minut of raises cotton, and are now thereughly diaguated with Southern hospitality. I am ready to give any further information I possess upon the subject.

Inquiries may be addressed to me, to the care of P.

L. Olmsted, esq., New-York.

VERDAD.

PLAX COTTON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribus.

Siz: I notice that there is some interest shows about flax cotton, and that the Chamber of Commerce of your city has appointed a Committe to examine the subject. Having had some knowledge of the matter for several years, I beg to say that Mr. Jonathan Knowles of lithode Island, now a resident of this city, is the original inventor of the flax cotton, as known in America. The invention of Chevalier Closeen is a in America. The invention of Chevalier Closeca is a different article entirely, being made with acids, or at, least with certain chemicals, that injure the staple; whereas Mr. Knowles uses alkalies only, and his process is very simple and economical. Mr. Knowles made the discovery about 15 years ago, but owing to the apathy shown he has never been able to introduce its manufacture. Mr. James C. Butterworth of this city has, under Knowle's patent, manufactured several thousand pounds of the "cotton," and knows the theory and practice perfectly. Mr. Knowles will be most ready to give any information on the subject. I have no doubt that Mr. Knowles's patent is the one from which all the parties who are now working in the business have drawn their information.

Very respectfully, D. W. VAUGHAN, Proceimes, June 20, 1851.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF SLAVES TAKEN AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribena.

Sin: The Government at this time is a good deal exercised in-endeavoring to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion relative to what disposition shall be made of the slaves token and held as contraband of war, during the prosecution of the existing struggle for the suppression of the Southern rebellion and the main-tenance of the Union. In pursuance of which allow me to suggest to the country, through THE TRIBUNE, & pien therefor, which impresses me as being more fea-sible than any that has yet been propounded. In the first place, I will briefly state the basis upon which to

predicate my proposition.

England is an immense consumer of cotton, and fr dependent upon as for three-fourths of her supply; that supply, because of the present unsettled conof the affine of this country, will, for a time at least, be materially reduced, if not entirely cut off. Millions of her people are dependent upon the manufacture of this staple article for a livelihood. Therefore a falling

off of her usual supply from the country, which is fact may result in an absolute discontinuance, will, by them, soon be severely felt; consequently England will be impelled to simulate and encourage, with renewed impetes, the enlarge of cotton within her own-dominions, so that in no distant future she may be enabled to command a supply within herself; and, in order to hasten the time of ac dominion, and in order to hasten the time of ac dominion and in order to hasten the time of ac dominion. She has in lactin alone more hard acapted to the culture of cotton, than we have in all the States of the South. To that Province, then, the attention of the English people, on this important cotton-supply question, will be directed, from which source they will oventually receive their chief supply of this much desired and indispensable article. Now, my proposition is this:

Let our Government propose to the English Government that she take our constantant shaws (on conditions hereinsfler named), and should the proposition be favorably entorisined, then the two Government to enter into a treaty relative thereto, the conditions of the treaty to be in purport as follows: Our Government to alliver at some related port of entry on est Atlantic coast all slaves taken as contraband of war, not exceeding say half a millson, or whatever number unight be agreed upon. The English Government to take possession of the same when delivered at mill port of entry, and be allowed a stated time to bushabit with them; they to be taken directly to her dominions in India, and the Government, or persone contrasting under her, be allowed their services for, my ten of twenty years, to compensate for the costs of tensuporation; they not to be held as slaves, but as freemen whose services having been leased for a pariod of the trends of the tottor; the children to abile the fate of she parents. Buch an arrangement, it means to me, would become froe thereby. The Southern slave, with his laborious habits and experience, could be made much more servi

culture of cotten in India than can be use incosess surface previenced native.

There are nearly half a million of slaves in Virginas, nearly all of which belong to men new in open rebellion against the Government. Our Government will soon have possession of that State, whereby she will be enailed to possess herself of all slaves belonging to kebels, holding them as contraband of wars and if some plan can be devised whereby they can be satisfactorily disposed of, thereby ridding Virginia of them, the free white-labor interest would soon produminate, and Virginia, somer or later, become a Free State.

dominate, and Virginia, somer or later, become a Free State.

The adoption and carrying out of the plan that I have suggested would prove a powerful aaxiliary in suppressing the war now being waged for the destruction of the Union, by enabling the Rebels to realize the iteritable and absolute lose of their property to slaves by their further persistence in the rebellion. Their own slaves would be made the means of helping India to compete with them in the production of control for the European markets.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 19, 1861.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—The Robel say "their privateers will shortly swarm the sees."
And thereupon our war vessels will immediately seiz the swarm.

REDUCED PRICES AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—
The hotels at the White Mountains, and on the sense routes of travel to that region, have very generally agreed to lower their daily rates of charges.